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To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

IN the firſt Riſe and Beginning of States, a rough and unhewn Virtue, a rude and ſavage Fierceneſs, and an unpoliſh'd Paſſion for Liberty, are the Qualities chiefly in Repute: To theſe ſucceed military Accompliſhments, domeſtick Arts and Sciences, and ſuch political Knowledge and Acquirements, as are neceſſary to make States great and formidable Abroad, and to preſerve Equality and domeſtick Happineſs and Security at Home; and laſtly, when theſe are attain'd, follow Politeneſs, ſpeculative Knowledge, moral and experimental Philoſophy, with other Branches of Learning, and the whole Train of the Muſes.

The *Romans* were long Maſters of the Arts of War and Policy before they knew much of the Embelliſhments of Letters.

Serus enim Græcis admovit acumina Chartis,
Et, poſt Punica Bella, quietus quærere cœpit,
Quid Sophocles & Theſpis, & Æſchylus utile ferrent.

Theſe were the Effects of Eaſe, Leiſure, Security and Plenty, and the Productions of Men retir'd from the hurry and anxieties of War, and ſequeſter'd from the Tumults of the World; of Men not ruffled by Diſappointments, nor fear'd with the Noiſe of foreign Invaſions, or diſturb'd with civil Tumults; and of Men not diſtreſs'd by Want, or wholly employ'd with the Cares of Life, and ſollicitous for a Support to themſelves and Families——*præter laudem nullius avaris.*
The *Romans* had ſecur'd their Conqueſts and ſettled their Power, before they grew fond of the Ornaments of Life.

How ſhould my Memmius have time to read,
When by his Anceſtors fam'd Glory led
To noble Deeds, he muſt eſpouſe the Cauſe,
Of his dear Country's Liberties and Laws?
Amongſt rough Wars how can Verſe ſmoothly flow,
Or midſt ſuch Storms the learned Laurel grow?

L. Mummius was one of the principal Men of *Rome*, and yet ſo late as the taking of *Corinth*, he was ſo ignorant in the polite Arts, that when he was ſhipping off the glorious Spoils of that great City for *Rome*, he ridiculouſly threaten'd the Maſters of the Veſſels, that if they broke or loſt any of the Statues, Paintings, or of the other curious *Greek* Monuments, they ſhould be oblig'd to get others made in their Room at their proper Expence.

But the *Romans* quickly improv'd in their Taſte, and quickly grew fond of Works of Genius of every Kind, having now Leiſure to admire them, and Encouragement to [illegible] them. And the *Greeks*, from whom the *Romans* had them, were firſt [illegible] in Power, and their civil Government was conſtantly [illegible] before they grew eminent in Politeneſs and Learning.

[illegible] with the ſingle Invitations of Leiſure and Eaſe, [illegible] to engage Men in the Purſuit of Knowledge [illegible] The *Greeks*,

who encourag'd Learning and the Sciences more, and preſerv'd them longer, than any People ever did, kept ſtated, publick and general Aſſemblies, on Purpoſe for the Tryal and Encouragement of Wit and Arts, and for the diſtinguiſhing of thoſe who profeſs'd them; and thither reſorted all who had any Pretenſions that Way, or had engag'd in Performances of that Kind; and all the moſt illuſtrious Men in *Greece*, the Nobility, the Magiſtracy, and the Ambaſſadors of Princes, and ſometimes Princes themſelves were the Audience and Judges: By theſe Merit was diſtinguiſh'd, the Contention for Glory decided, and the Victory declar'd, and by theſe the Rewards of it were beſtowed. Thus glorious was the Prize of Excelling, and thus equitable, publick and loud was the Fame of it. It is therefore no Wonder that it was courted by the *Greeks* with as much Ardour and Application, as the chief Dignities in a State are courted by others. And conſidering how ſtrong were the Stimulations of the *Greeks* to Study, *Horace* might well ſay,

Graiis Ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo
Muſa loqui——

Before this auguſt Aſſembly, *Herodotus* repeated his Hiſtory with great Applauſe; which ſo animated *Thucydides*, then very Young, that in Emulation of *Herodotus*, he writ a better Hiſtory than that of *Herodotus*. Here *Cleomenes* recommended himſelf, by only repeating ſome Verſes ſkillfully collected out of *Empedocles*; and here *Euripides* and *Xenocles* contended for Preference in the *Drama*.

Indeed the Honours attending a Victory upon theſe Occaſions, were exceſſive, and according to *Cicero*, did almoſt equal thoſe of a *Roman* Triumph. The Victors were reckon'd to have arrived to the higheſt human Felicity, and to have entail'd Glory upon all that belong'd to them; upon their Families, Friends, their Native City, and the Place of their Education. Elogiums were made upon them, Statues were erected to them, and ever after they met every where the ſame Preference, which they had met at the *Olympick* Aſſemblies.—A Preference which ſo fir'd the Emperor *Nero*, that when he had ridiculouſly ſtood Competitor at a Singing Match, and taken a Journey to *Greece* on Purpoſe, he firſt declar'd himſelf Victor; and then to deſtroy all Marks and Memory of thoſe who had been ſo before him, he commanded all their Pictures and Statues to be pulled down, and thrown into the Privies.

The *Romans*, as ſoon as they had Leiſure from their long and many Wars, fell quickly into the ſame Studies, and into the ſame Emulation to excel in them. They no ſooner had any Acquaintance with *Greece*, but they were poſſeſs'd with a Fondneſs for all her Refinement.

Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, & artes
Intulit agreſti Latio——

The ſame *Romans* ſubdued *Greece* by their Arms; and *Greece* made *Italy* a Captive to her Arts. All the Youth of *Rome* were charm'd with the Beauties of Learning, and eager to poſſeſs them; and moſt of the Senators were caught by the ſame Paſſion; and even the elder *Cato*, who was at firſt againſt their Entertainment, which he fear'd would ſoften too much the manly *Roman* Genius, yet chang'd his Opinion ſo far afterwards, as to learn *Greek* in his old Age.

The prodigious Progreſs of the *Romans* in Learning, had [illegible] the Freedom and Equality of their Government. The Spirit of the People, like that of their State, breath'd nothing but Liberty, which no Power ſought to [illegible] The Improvement of Knowledge, by

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by bringing no Terror to the Magiſtrates, brought no Danger to the People. Nothing is too hard for Liberty; and that Liberty which made the *Greeks* and *Romans* Maſters of the World, made them *Maſters* of all the Learning in it: And when their Liberties periſh'd, ſo did their Learning. That Eloquence, and thoſe other Abilities and Acquiſitions, which rais'd thoſe who had them to the higheſt Dignities in a free State, became under Tyranny ſo many Trains to Ruin, unleſs they were proſtituted to the Service of the Tyrant.

That Knowledge, and thoſe Accompliſhments which create Jealouſy inſtead of Applauſe, and Danger inſtead of Reward, will be but rarely and faintly purſued, and for the moſt part not at all. No Man will take great Pains, ſpend his Youth and loſe his Pleaſures, to purchaſe Infamy or Puniſhment; And therefore when ſuch Obſtacles are thrown in his Way, he will take Counſel of Self-love and acquieſce in the faſhionable Stupidity, and prefer gilded and thriving Folly to dangerous and forbidden Wiſdom.

Ignorance accompanies Slavery, and is introduced by it. People who live in Freedom will think with Freedom; but when the Mind is enſlav'd by Fear and the Body by Chains, Inquiry and Study will be at an End. Men will not purſue dangerous Knowledge, nor venture their Heads to improve their Underſtandings. Beſides, their Spirits dejected with Servitude and Poverty, will want Vigour as well as Leiſure to cultivate Arts and propagate Truth, which is ever High-Treaſon againſt Tyranny. Neither the Titles nor the Deeds of Tyrants will bear Examination; and their Power is concern'd to ſtupify and deſtroy the very Faculties of Reaſon and Thinking: Nor can Reaſon travel far, when Force and Dread are in the Way; and when Men dare not ſee, their Eyes will ſoon grow uſeleſs.

In *Turkey* Printing is forbid, leſt by its Means common Senſe might get the better of Violence, and be too hard for the Imperial Butcher. It is even Capital and certain Death there, but to reaſon freely upon their *Alcoran.*——A ſure Sign of Impoſture! But by Impoſture, Stupidity and *Janizaries* his Throne is ſupported; and his vaſt but thin Dominions know no Inhabitants but barbarous ignorant and miſerable Slaves.

Nor is Printing in other arbitrary Countries of much uſe but to rivet their Chains: it is permitted only on one Side, and made the further Means of Servitude. Even in Chriſtian Countries under arbitrary Princes, the People are for the moſt part as ignorant and implacable Bigots as the *Turks* are. And as it is rare to find a Slave who is not a Bigot, no Man can ſhew me a Bigot who is not an ignorant Slave; for Bigotry is a Slavery of the Soul to certain religious Opinions, Fancies or Stories, of which the Bigot knows little or nothing, and damns all that do.

The leaſt Cramp or Reſtraint upon Reaſoning and Inquiry of any Kind, will prove ſoon a mighty Bar in the Way to Learning. It is very true, that all ſorts of Knowledge, at leaſt all ſorts of ſublime and important Knowledge, are ſo complicated and interwoven together, that it is impoſſible to ſearch into any Part of it, and to trace the ſame with Freedom to its firſt Principles, without borrowing and taking in the Help of moſt, if not all of the other Parts. Religion and Government particularly, are at the Beginning and End of every Thing, and are the Sciences in the World the moſt neceſſary and important to be known; and as theſe are more or leſs known, other Knowledge will be proportionably greater or ſmaller, or none: But where theſe cannot be freely examin'd, and their Excellencies ſearch'd into and underſtood, all other Wiſdom will be maim'd and ineffectual, and indeed ſcarce worth having.

Now in all arbitrary Governments, and under all created and impoſing Religions, nothing muſt be found true in Philoſophy, which thwarts the received Scheme, and the uppermoſt Opinions: The moſt evident mathematical Demonſtrations muſt not diſprove orthodox Dogma's, and eſtabliſh'd Opinions; the ſublime poetical Flights muſt be reſtrain'd and diſcourag'd, when they would fly over the narrow Encloſures and Priſon-Walls of Bigots: Nor muſt the beſt, the ſtrongeſt, and the moſt beautiful Reaſoning dare to break through popular Prejudices, or attempt to contend with powerful and lucrative Uſurpation. A Biſhop was burned before the Reformation, for diſcovering the World to be round; and even in the laſt Century the excellent *Galileo* was put into the diſmal Priſon of the Inquiſition, for maintaining the Motion of the Earth round the Sun, as her Center, which ſtood ſtill. This Propoſition of his, which he had demonſtrated, he was forced to recant, to ſave his Life and ſatisfy the Church.

Where Religion and Government are both deformed, as Religion ever is where 'tis ſupported by Craft and Force, and Government ever is where 'tis maintain'd by Whips and Chains; there all Examination into either, and all Reaſoning about them, is moſt ſtrictly forbid and diſcourag'd: And as one ſort of Inquiry and Knowledge begets another, and as, when the Wits of Men are ſuffer'd to exert themſelves freely, no Body knows where their Purſuits may end; ſo no Tyranny of any kind is ſafe where general, impartial and uſeful Knowledge is purſued. Inhuman Violence and ſtupid Ignorance are the certain and neceſſary Stay of Tyranny, and every thing but is good or valuable in the World is an Enemy to it.

In the *Eaſt* (if we except *China*) there is a vaſt Gulph of Knowledge, tho' the *Eaſtern* People are from their natural Climate and Genius vaſtly capable of all Knowledge. *Bernier*, mentioning the Cruelty of the Government, and the great Miſery of the People there, ſays, 'That a groſs and profound Ignorance reigns in thoſe States. Nor is it poſſible there ſhould be Academies and Colleges well founded in them. Where are ſuch ſo much to be met with? And if they were, where are the Scholars to be had? Where are thoſe who have Means ſufficient to maintain their Children in Colleges? And if there were, who durſt appear to be ſuch? And if they would, where are thoſe Benefices, Preferments and Dignities, which require Knowledge and Abilities, and animate young Men to ſtudy?'

I will not deny, but that in arbitrary Countries there are ſometimes found Men of great Parts and Learning. But theſe are either Eccleſiaſticks, who even in the greateſt Tyrannies, at leaſt in *Europe*, are bleſs'd with great Liberty, and many independent Privileges, and are Freemen in the midſt of Slaves, and have ſuitable Leiſure and Revenues to ſupport them in their Studies; or they are Men invited and encourag'd by the Prince to flatter his Pride, and adminiſter to his Pomp and Pleaſures, and to recommend his Perſon and Power. For theſe Reaſons alone they are careſs'd, protected and rewarded. They are endowed with the Advantages of Freemen, merely to be the Inſtruments of Servitude. They are a ſort of *Swiſs*, hir'd to be the Guards of their proud Maſter's Fame, and to applaud and vindicate all his Wickedneſs, Wildneſs, Uſurpations, Prodigalities and Follies. This therefore is the worſt of all Proſtitutions, and the moſt immoral of all ſorts of Slavery; as it is ſupporting Servitude with the Breath of Liberty, and aſſaulting and mangling Liberty with her own Weapons. A Creature that lets out his Genius to hire, may ſometimes have a very good one; but he muſt have a vile and beggarly Soul, and his Performances are at beſt but the baſeſt Way of petitioning for Alms.

France could boaſt many Men of Wit and Letters in the late Reign, tho' it was a very ſevere one, and brought infinite Evils upon all *France* and all *Europe*. But theſe great Wits were many of them the Inſtruments and Paraſites of Power, who bent the whole Force of their Genius to ſanctify domeſtick Oppreſſion and foreign Uſurpation: Such were the Characters and Employment of *La Fontaine*, *Boileau*, *Corneille*, *Racine*, and ſeveral others. *France* ſaw at the ſame Time ſeveral Churchmen of great and exalted Talents, ſuch as the late Archbiſhop of *Cambray*, the *Abbé St. Real*, Monſieur *Tourreil*, the preſent *Abbot Vertot*, and many more excellent Men and Lovers of Liberty, which by being Churchmen they poſſeſs'd.

But tho' it be true that the late *French* King encouraged all ſorts of Learning, that contributed to the Grandeur of his Name and Court, and did not contradict his Power, and courted great Writers all over *Europe*, either to write for him, or not againſt him: Yet the Nature of his Government was ſo conſtant a Damp upon general Learning, that it was at laſt brought to a very low Paſs in that Kingdom, even in his Time. Monſieur *Des Maizeaux* tells us, in his Dedication of St. *Evremond's* Works to the late Lord *Hallifax*, that the great *Genius's* of *France* were, about the Time I ſpeak of, *ſo conſtrained as either to have ſaid nothing at all, or to have ſpoken what they thought by halves; That la Bruyere complains, that the French are cramp'd in Satire; that Regis, the famous Philoſopher could not, in ten Years Time, obtain a License for publiſhing his Courſe of Philoſophy, and had it at laſt only on this Condition, to retrench whatever diſpleas'd the Cenſors: That Monſieur de Fontenelle hath been oblig'd to depart from the Freedom which he us'd in the firſt Works he publiſh'd: That the preſent French Authors diſtinguiſh themſelves neither by Learning nor Wit; and that all this is to be attributed to the Nature of the Government*; which is unqueſtionably true.

What Mr. *des Maizeaux* ſays upon this Argument is ſo pertinent and juſt, that I ſhall borrow another Paragraph from the ſame Dedication. 'Liberty, ſays he, inſpires a noble and elevated Confidence, which naturally enlarges the Mind, and gives it an Emulation that enables it to trace out new Roads towards attaining the Sciences; whereas a ſervile Dependance ſinks the Soul, and fills the Mind with a timorous Circumſpection, that renders it mean and groveling, and even debars the Uſe of its moſt refin'd Natural Talents.—*Greece* and *Italy* had illuſtrious Wits, whilſt they preſerv'd their Liberties: The Loſs of this was follow'd by the Decay of Wit, and the Ruin of polite Learning. *Greece*, formerly the Seat of the Muſes, is now in-

volv'd

'volv'd in a frightful Barbarity, under the Slavery of the *Ot-*
'*toman* Empire; and *Italy*, which under the Influence of a
'Senate, was ſo fruitful in great and learned Men, now
'ſubject to the Tribunal of the Inquiſition, produces no
'conſiderable Works of Erudition or Politeneſs.'

All the great Genius's who liv'd in the Days of *Auguſtus*, were born and educated in the Days of Liberty; and he borrowed from the Commonwealth all the Ornaments of his Court and Empire. In ſpight of all his boaſted Taſte of Letters, and the Encouragement he gave them, I do not remember one extraordinary Genius bred under his Influence: On the contrary, all that were ſo died in his Time, without leaving any Succeſſors. *Quidquid Romana facundia habet quod inſolenti Græciæ aut opponat aut præferat, circa* Ciceronem *efflornit. Omnia ingenia quæ lucem ſtudijs noſtris attulerunt tunc nata ſunt. In deterius deinde quotidie data res eſt*, ſays *Seneca* the Father, 'Every Improvement in the *Ro-*
'*man* Eloquence, which either equals or excels that of
'*Greece*, flouriſh'd in the Time of *Cicero*; and all the great
'Wits, that now animate and direct our Studies, were then
'born. But ever ſince then Wit daily decays, and grows
'lower and lower.'

This Decay began in the Time of *Auguſtus*, who began his Reign with butchering *Cicero*, his Patron, his Saviour, and his Friend, and the Prodigy of *Roman* Eloquence and Learning; and that Decay encreas'd ſo faſt, that from the firſt *Roman* Emperor to the laſt, for the Space of about Five Hundred Years, the Great City of *Rome* did not produce five great Genius's, and thoſe that it did produce were produced near the Times of Liberty, when they were yet warm'd with its Memory, and before the Tyrants had yet Time utterly to aboliſh all that was good, though they made infinite haſte. *Tacitus* was their laſt great Hiſtorian, and *Juvenal* their laſt great Poet, both paſſionate Adorers of Liberty. It is melancholly what the former ſays upon this Subject, *Poſt bellatum apud* Actium, *atq; omnem poteſtatem ad unum conferre pacis interfuit, magna illa ingenia ceſſere*. The *Romans* had no longer any great Genius's than while they were free.

The *Greeks* preſerv'd Learning ſome Time after the *Romans* had loſt it; for tho' they were conquered by the *Romans*, yet many of the *Greek* Cities were ſuffer'd to enjoy their ancient Liberties and Laws, and they paid only an eaſy Homage, and no Troops were quartered among them as in the other Provinces. However, as they were at the Mercy of Foreign Maſters, the Vigour of their Spirit was gone, and they produced but few good Authors; *Dion* and *Plutarch* are the Chief. It is the Obſervation of the learned, polite and ingenious Author of the *Reflexions critiques ſur la poeſie & ſur la peinture*, that Greece had more great Men of all Kinds in the Age of *Plato* alone, when its Liberties flouriſh'd, than in all the many Ages between *Perſeus* the laſt King of *Macedon*, and the taking of *Conſtantinople* by the *Turks*, amounting to ſeventeen hundred Years.

The ſeveral Attempts made by *Veſpaſian*, *Titus* and *Trajan*, to reſtore Learning, proved almoſt vain. The *Muſes*, who frightened by Tyranny, were now fled out of the World, could not be allured back to *Rome*, where Baſeneſs, Terrors, and Servitude had long reign'd, and where their Seats were fill'd by pedantick Praters, and by babbling and hypocritical Philoſophers: For, the Itch and Name of Learning ſtill ſubſiſted, and therefore *Seneca* ſays, *ut omnium rerum, ſic literarum quoq; intemperantia laboramus*.

The Root of the Evil remain'd, and the Empire of meer Will had uſurp'd the Throne of the Laws, and the Place of Learning. The Genius, that bold and glorious Genius, inſpir'd by Liberty, was gone, and the Tryal to reſtore Learning without reſtoring Liberty, only ſerv'd to ſhew that they who would do good to a Community which is ill conſtituted or corrupted, muſt either begin with the Government, and alter or reform that, or deſpair of Succeſs. All that the beſt *Roman* Emperors could at laſt do was, not to butcher nor oppreſs their People; which yet they could not reſtrain their Miniſters from doing. *Mucianus* blacken'd the Reign of *Veſpaſian* by his Pride, Inſolence and Cruelties; and the Miniſters of *Nerva*, under Colour of puniſhing the Informers, a Crew of Rogues licens'd and encourag'd by the former Emperors to calumniate and deſtroy their dreaded Foes, the innocent and virtuous, made Uſe of that good Prince's Authority and his Hatred of those Vermin, to baniſh, plunder, kill, and ruin many of the beſt Men in *Rome*.

The Government, the Arbitrary ſingle Government had long diſcourag'd and baniſh'd every Thing that was good, and with the reſt Learning irretrievably.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt humble Servant,

CATO.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

AT Copenhagen ſeveral Ships of the Line of Battle, Gallies, &c. are fitting out with the utmoſt Speed, in order to be ready to put to Sea about the Middle of April; againſt which Time all the Land Forces are to be compleatly recruited.——The Czar of *Muſcovy* is about to declare a Succeſſor to his Dominions; ſome talk as if Prince Merechin would be the Perſon, if he marries the Czar's eldeſt Daughter; but this is rather gueſs'd at than known: But be it as it will, the Duke of Holſtein's Court ſeems greatly dejected. An Alliance is talk'd of between the Czar, France and Spain.——Apprehenſions of approaching Troubles in Italy, about the Tuſcan Succeſſion, increaſe at Vienna. His Imperial Majeſty cautions the Grand Duke to maintain an exact Neutrality, and not to be too partial to Spain, or enter into particular Treaties with the Princes of Italy.——The Court of Madrid has ordered ſeveral Ships of War to be fitted out at Cadiz; which Squadron, ſome conjecture, is deſigned to carry Don Carlos, Prince of Spain, to Italy.——The Duke of Orleans recovers but ſlowly from the Indiſpoſition which he has lately Laboured under.——The Lord Polwarth is arrived at Cambray, ſo that the Congreſs there is likely ſoon to be opened.

LONDON.

ON Wedneſday Sev'night laſt, in the Artillery Ground, was a Performance of Mr. Puckle's Machine; and 'tis reported for certain, that one Man diſcharged it 63 times in ſeven Minutes, though all the while Raining; and that it throws off either one large or ſixteen Muſquet Bullets at every Diſcharge, with very great Force.

On Sunday Morning laſt a Man decently dreſs'd, was found dead in a Ditch near the London Spaw. As there appeared no Bruiſes or Hurt about him, it is thought Drink was the Cauſe of his Death. And on Tueſday Morning a Man was found Dead at a Corner of the New Church in the Strand, who is ſuppoſed to be murdered, and afterwards laid there.

We hear, that the Lords Juſtices of Ireland are putting the Laws in Execution againſt the Roman Catholicks of that Kingdom, and that they have given Orders for their Chappels to be ſhut up.

We hear, that the Six Fourth Rate Men of War ordered againſt the Pirates, will firſt convoy his Majeſty to Holland, and then join the Quota of Ships to be furniſhed on this Expedition by the States.

They have erected Turnpikes on the Eſſex Road, in purſuance of a late Act of Parliament for repairing the ſaid Road, viz. one at Whitechappel Church, one at Stratford, and one half a Mile on this ſide Rumford; and on Monday laſt they began to take the Tolls.

On Monday next they will begin at the South-Sea Houſe, to deliver out the Warrants for their laſt Chriſtmas Dividend.

Notice has been given to all Maſters and other chief Officers of Ships, in purſuance of an Act paſſed laſt Seſſions of Parliament, for the more equal paying and better Collecting certain ſmall Sums for Relief of certain ſhipwreck'd Mariners and diſtreſſed Perſons, his Majeſty's Subjects in the Dominions of Portugal, in lieu of Contribution uſually charged on the Sale of Goods, that from and after the 29th of September next, the ſaid Maſters do obſerve to ſpecify in their Bills of Lading, immediately after their Freight, the following Words (*And Contribution, as per Act of Parliament*) which provides, That all Wheat, Barley, Rye, Coals, Timber, Boards and Lumber, ſhall pay One Hundred Reis *per* Ton; and all other Tonnage Goods of what kind ſoever, ſhall pay Two Hundred Reis *per* Ton. And all Piece Goods, as Bays, Cloths, Stuffs, or any other Manufactury, ſhall pay Fifteen per Cent. on the Freight, in Default of which are provided the neceſſary Penalties.

On the 19th Inſtant there was Entered at the Cuſtom-houſe, for Exportation to the Eaſt Indies, 17780 Ounces of foreign Silver, and on the 20th, 2089 ditto for the ſame Place, and 2800 ditto for Holland. On the 21ſt, to the Eaſt-Indies 300 Ounces more of foreign Silver, and 3000 ditto to Holland.

We hear from Coventry, that a mad Fox having broke looſe from an Inn there, bit ſeveral People, ſome of which died raving mad.

The Portugueze Man of War of 70 Guns, which we mentioned in our laſt, to be taken by the Pyrates, had the Vice-Roy of Goa on board, who paid 8000 Pieces of Eight for his Ranſom. The Pyrates were one of 40 and the other of 36 Guns.

Our Liſbon Letters mention, that on the 19th of laſt Month there was ſeen in the Sky over that City, from 9 a Clock in the Morning till Noon, a ſurprizing Phænomenon, near the Sun, repreſenting two Swords lying on a Semi-circle, their Points caſting a Light almoſt as bright as the Sun; the Air was very clear, and it moved from the N. W. to the S. W. On the 20th and 21ſt following, it appeared again as before, and ſome Fiſhermen report that they beheld it at Sun-Riſing.

The Elſinore, ſrom St. Ubes, with Salt from Dantzick, was lately loſt on the Goodwin Sands.

The

The South-Sea Company have lately taken three more Ships into their Service, and are reſolv'd to puſh on their Trade, as promiſing themſelves great Advantages from it.

We have the following Story from Paris, viz. ſometime ago Monſieur d'Eſcoche of Montpelier, a reform'd Captain of Dragoons, debauch'd Mademoiſelle Boſc of the ſame Place, under Pretence he would marry her, which he declined; her two Brothers demanding Satisfaction, he fought them both, one of which he killed, and wounded the other. Upon which their Siſter came to Paris to ſollicite Revenge, but meeting with Delays, went back, where finding the Captain, ſhe ſhot him Dead; ſhe was immediately ſeized, but hath obtained a Pardon of the Court.

Laſt Week a Paſſer Marine from Aleppo, who had been performing Quarantine at Standgate Creek, was robed coming to Town in a Coach by one Highwayman, of a Ring of immenſe Value, and many other Things of conſiderable Worth.

The following Eaſt India Ships will ſail for India, with the firſt fair Wind, viz. Hanover Capt. Bond, Prince Frederick Captain Martin, Fort St. George Capt. Brice, Bengal Capt. Jordan, Bombay Capt. Smith. The two firſt being large Ships, have a hundred Soldiers on Board for the Service of the Company in the Indies; and the three laſt are to remain in the Indies Five Years as Coaſters and Guard Ships.

Laſt Tueſday Morning about two of the Clock, a Fire broke out at the Houſe of the Dutcheſs Dowager of Rutland, at Chelſea, which burnt the upper Part of the Houſe. The Dutcheſs and ſome other Perſons of Quality in the fright were conveyed into the Stable, where they ſtay'd till it was extinguiſhed. Its ſaid to have begun by a Charcoal Fire left in the Confectionary.

They write from Paris, that a Girl of Nine Year Old, is with Child by a Boy of Twelve.

Our private Letters concerning the Plague, import but little. Avignon ſuffers moſt, though even there it does not rage ſo much as our laſt Advices mentioned.

By Letters from Portſmouth of the 25th Inſtant, we are informed that the Swift sloop failed the Day before, with Money for paying off part of the Arrears due to the Workmen of his Majeſty's Yard at Portſmouth: The ſame Day the Bonetto sloop brought in two Smuglers; but as thoſe Traders make no Difficulty of ſwearing to any Thing, it is thought they may clear themſelves.

The Rev. Dr. Cannon, Rector of Chriſt's Church, London, died on Wedneſday Morning.

The Election of Members of Parliament for the City of London, is to be on Monday the 9th of April.

The Prices of Goods at Bear Key as follow:

Wheat 17 s. 24. to 32 s. *per* Quarter. Barley 11 s. to 13 s. 6d. Pale Malt 17 s. to 18s. Ditto Diſtillers 11 s. to 18 s. Rye 11 s. to 12 s 6 d Oats 7 s. to 12 s. Peaſe 17 s. to 21 s. Horſe Beans 13 s. to 17 s. Ditto Ticks 15 s. to 14 s. Hops 2 l. 13 s. to 3 l. 3 s. *per* Hundred Coals 24 s. to 27 s. *per* Chaldron. *Colcheſter Cr. Bays* 16 *d. per Ell. Ditto 6 Seals* 14 *d. dit. and* 19 *s. per Piece.*

South-Sea Stock 90 one half, to 90 3 qrs. Bank 115 1 qr for the Opening, without the Dividend. India 138 for the Opening. African 16. Royal Exchange Aſſurance, London Aſſurance, York Buildings, and Lottery Annuities Books ſhut. Prizes 1721, 5 1 half per Cent. Diſcount. Blank Certificates 7 l. 18 s. 6 d. Receipts for Tickets 4 s. 6 d. advance.

** Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, alſo the Elements, Uſe and Application of [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], taught in a [illegible] [illegible] Method, by JOHN HOLDSWORTH M. A. who lodges at the Sign of the Fan and Crown, in Chandois Street, near St. Martin's Lane, Weſtminſter.

S I R, Your Vote and Intereſt are deſired for

Sir NICHOLAS CAREW, *Bart.*

AND

JOHN WALTER, *Eſq;*

who have been unanimouſly agreed upon to ſtand for Knights of the Shire for the County of Surrey for the enſuing Election, by a much greater Number of Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, from all Parts of the ſaid County, who met at Epſom on Monday the 18th of December laſt, than ever were known to meet on the like Occaſion.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Surry. Your Vote and Intereſt is deſired for

The Rt. Hon. the Lord BALTIMORE

and

HENRY TEMPLE, Eſq;

being Unanimouſly agreed on to ſtand Candidates for the ſaid County, at the next Election, by a very great Number of Gentlemen who met at Epſom.

[illegible]

[illegible] as the forementioned Advertiſement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Lord [illegible] and Henry Temple Eſq; [illegible] the [illegible] Freeholders of their Right.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Bucks.

** *The Election for Knights of the Shire for the County of Bucks, being appointed on Wedneſday the Fourth of April, your Votes and Intereſt are deſired for*

Sir Thomas Lee, Baronet.

And

Montague Gerrard Drake, *Eſq;*

(N. B.) *Notice ſhall ſhortly be given of the Place of Meeting for the Freeholders, and Conveniency of Carriage.*

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Hertford.

** *Being now determined to appear as a Candidate at the Election for the ſaid County, which will be on Tueſday the 3d of April next, at the Town of Hertford, I deſire your Votes and Intereſt,* C. CÆSAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Day is publiſh'd,

§ The Art of Parliamenteering; ſhewing the various Ways, Means, Humours, and Stratagems, by which the Parliaments of England have at all Times been elected, and what has reſulted from Them for the Publick Benefit. With a Hiſtory of the Antiquity of Boroughs, and the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of Burgeſſes. Humbly Addreſs'd to all Candidates and Electors in the preſent Election. By the Author of the Hiſtory of the Septennial Parliament. Printed for J. Peele, at Locke's Head in Pater-noſter-Row. Price Six-pence.

And where may be had,

The Fourth Edition of the Compleat Hiſtory of the late Septennial Parliament.

Juſt Publiſhed,

DISTINCT Notions of the Plague, with the Riſe and Fall of peſtilential Contagion. By the Explainer. Printed for J. Peele, at Locke's Head in Pater-Noſter-Row; where may be had, Rules for preſerving Health in Times of Peſtilence, and diſcovering the Firſt beginnings of Sickneſs: To which prefix'd, Doctor Mead's Short Diſcourſe explain'd, Or his Account of peſtilential Contagion, and preventing expoſed. And alſo, a Collection of very valuable and ſcarce Pieces, relating to the laſt Plague in the Year 1665. as, the Orders of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. A Letter of Doctor Hodges of the Riſe, Symptoms and Cure of the Plague, and the Directions and Remedies of the College of Phyſicians, &c. With a Preface, ſhewing the uſefulneſs of this Collection.

This Day is publiſhed,

The Second Edition corrected of,

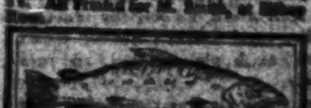
A New Theory of Conſumptions: More eſpecially of a Phthiſis, or Conſumption of the Lungs. Wherein, after a brief Hiſtory of the Diſtemper, its Various Symptoms throughout its ſeveral Degrees, and every [illegible] [illegible] from its firſt invading the Patient, to its final Termination. [illegible] is made concerning the [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] to account [illegible] Cauſe of that Diſeaſe, [illegible] the Nation, [illegible] generally fatal to thoſe it ſeizes on. With an Account of the great Number of Medicines, and various Methods of Cure recommended for Conſumptions, and the different Opinions of Authors concerning them. Alſo the poſſibility of healing Ulcers in the Lungs aſſerted, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and a different and more probable Method of Cure [illegible] [illegible] commonly practis'd. Likewiſe Directions about Eating, Drinking, Sleeping, Exerciſe, and Way of Living in general proper for Conſumptive Perſons. By Benjamin Marten, M. D. Printed for R. Knaplock, at the Biſhop's Head in St. Paul's Church-yard, E. Bell, at the Croſs-Keys and Bible in Cornhill, J. Hooke at the Flower-de-Luce againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, and C. King at the Judge's Head in Weſtminſter-Hall, price 3 s. 6 d.

Juſt publiſh'd,

A Legacy to the Church of England, vindicating her Orders from the Objections of Papiſts and Diſſenters, fully explaining the Nature of Schiſm, and [illegible] the Laity [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]. A Work undertaken before the Revolution, by the eſpecial Command of Archbiſhop Sancroft, and Dr. Fleet, Biſhop [illegible] Licenſed by Biſhop Compton in 1690, and ſince enlarged and improved by the Author, particularly with regard to the [illegible] of the Nonjurors, and [illegible] for the Preſs a little before his Death. By the late Reverend Mr. [illegible] [illegible] of the Church of England. With a Preface by the Revd. [illegible] [illegible]. In 2 vols in Octavo.

II. [illegible] of the [illegible] from ſeveral Conſiderations of [illegible] under Afflictions, of our future State, the Chriſtian's Triumph over Death, of the Reſurrection, of the Laſt Judgment, of Redemption, by the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins, late Lord Biſhop of London-Derry. The Second Edition. Price [illegible]. [illegible] all his other [illegible] Works.

III. Devotion Reviv'd; or ſafe and eaſy Directions for a truly Religious Life; with a Character of the Principal Virtues neceſſary for a Chriſtian. By a [illegible] of the Church of England, compoſed at firſt for his own private Uſe, and now publiſhed for the common Good. The Second Edition. Price [illegible] s. All Printed for M. [illegible], at [illegible] Head in [illegible] Row.



William Browne, at the Sign of the Fiſh the lower end of Black Horſe Alley in Fleet-ſtreet, near Fleet-Bridge, ſelleth all ſorts of Fiſhing Rods and the beſt Fiſhing Tackle, [illegible] Mr. Kirby [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Kirby having for two Years paſt received due Encouragement, has lately [illegible] himſelf to the making of certain fine and ſtrong Wire Hooks, that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Kirby's Hooks in all Reſpects. Thoſe Gentlemen who delight in angling [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Notice, that they may meet with Kirby's Hooks at other Places (being not valued as formerly) yet the true Kirby's Hooks [illegible] only to be had at William Browne's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all ſorts of Hooks. And [illegible] all Gentlemen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Reputation [illegible] upon them, by the ſaid [illegible]. At the ſame Place all Gentlemen may be furniſhed with [illegible] Worm Gut, [illegible] [illegible].

Any Perſon having an Eſtate to diſpoſe of, between 40 and 60 Miles diſtant from London, with a good Manſion-Houſe, Out-Houſes, Gardens, &c. and 100 Acres of Land or more thereto belonging, lying on the Northern Road, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to Mr. [illegible] at Say's Coffee-Houſe in Lincoln's-Inn.

*Members return'd for the enſuing Parliament, continu'd. Those mark'd thus * were not Members of the laſt.*

Univerſity of *Oxford*; Rt. Hon. William Bromley Eſq; Geo. Clarke, LL.D.
Eveſham; John Rudge Eſq; * *Sir John Raſhworth* [illegible]
Midhurſt; *Lord Viſc. Broderick*, * —— *Pockley Eſq*;
Seaford; *Sir Philip Yorke Kt.* * *Sir William Gage Bar.*
Sandwich; *Sir George Oxenden Bar.* * *Joſiah Burchet Eſq*;
Wallingford; * *Lord Pasker*, *William Moyle Eſq*;
Tewksbury; *Lord Viſcount Gage*, * *Col. Read*
Horſham; *Henry Ingram Eſq*; *Charles Eversfield Eſq*;
Eaſt Grinſted; John Conyers, Eſq; *Spencer Compton Eſq*;
S. Edmund's Bury; Ld. Hervey, *James Reynolds Eſq. Serjeant at Law.*
Wotton Baſſet; * *Col. Robert Murray*, *William Chetwynd Eſq*;
County of *Berks*; Sir John Stonehouſe, Robert Packer Eſq;
Univerſity of *Cambridge*; Hon. Tho. Willoughby Eſq; Hon. Dixie Windſor Eſq;
Town of *Cambridge*; Sir John Hind Cotton Bar. * —— Shaw Eſq;
Ipſwich; *Sir William Thompſon*, *Col. Negus.*
Orford; Dudley North Eſq; * William Acton Eſq;
Woodſtock; * Sir Thomas Wheat Bar. * Samuel Trotman Eſq;
Petersfield; William Pawlet Eſq; *Serjeant Miller.*
Town of Bedford; *William Farrer Eſq*; * —— *Hucks Eſq*;
Abingdon; * *Robert Hucks Eſq*;
Huntingdon; *Edward Wortley Montague Eſq*; * *Col. [illegible]*
Gatton; William Newland Eſq; *Paul Docminique Eſq*;
Haſtings; Archibald Hutcheſon, Eſq; * *Sir Will. Aſhburnham, Bar.*
Newcaſtle under Line; * Hon. Tho. Leveſon Gower, *Sir Bryan Broughton, Bar.*
Northampton Town; * *Hon. Col. Montague*, *Will. Wilmer Eſq*;
Arundel; Hon. Henry Lumley, Eſq; *Joſ. Micklethwaite, Eſq*;
Bramber; *Sir Rich. Gough, Kt.* * *Will. Charles Van Hulſe, Eſq*;
Great Yarmouth; *Hon. Charles Townſhend*, *Horatio Walpole, Eſq*;
Wendover; *Richard Hamden Eſq*; *Sir Richard Steele, Kt.*
Malmsbury; *Lord Hilleſborough*, *Sir John Raſhout, Bar.*
Leiceſter; *Sir George Beaumont, Bar.* *Lawrence Carter, Eſq*;
Plymouth; *William Chetwynd, Eſq*; *Pattee Byng Eſq*;
Plympton; *Rich. Edgcomb Eſq*; *George Treby, Eſq*;
Taviſtock; *Sir Fra. Henry Drake, Bar.* *Sir John Cope, Bar.*
Heraſton; *Sir John Hubbard, Bar.* *S. John Broderick Eſq*;
Aſhburton; *Roger Tuckfield, Eſq*; *Richard Reynel, Eſq*;
Devizes; *Benj. Haſkins Stiles, Eſq*; * *Joſ. Eyles, Eſq*;
Chriſt Church; Sir Peter Mews, Kt. Francis Gwyn, Eſq;
Great Grimsby; * *Charles Pelham, Eſq*; * —— *Collyer, Eſq*;
New Shoreham; *Sir Nath. Gould*, *Fra. Chamberlayne, Eſq*;
Chippenham; *Sir John Eyles, Bar.* Edward Rolt, Eſq;
Maidſton; *Sir Tho. Colepeppers*, * John Finch, Eſq;
Warwick; Hon. Doddington Greville, Eſq; William Colemore, jun. Eſq;
Portſmouth; *Sir Cha. Wager, Kt.* *Sir John Norris, Kt.*
Buckingham Town; *Alex. Denton Eſq*; *Rich. Greenville Eſq*;
New Romney; *Sir Robert Furneſe, Bar.* *David Papillon, Eſq*;
Dartmouth; Edward Fuley Eſq; Edward Jefferys, Eſq;
Grantham; *Lord Tyrconnel*, Sir [illegible] Fisher, Eſq;
Staffordſhire; Lord Paget, William Leveſon Gower Eſq;
Tamworth; Sam. Bracebridge, Eſq; * —— Willoughby, Eſq;
Banbury; * *Monoux Cope, Eſq*;
Bridgnorth; *William Whitmore, Eſq*; *John Weaver, Eſq*;
Boſton; *Richard Ellis, Eſq*; * Henry Pacy, Eſq;
Peterborough; *Ld. Fitzwilliams*, *Sidney Wortley al. Montague Eſq*;
Totneſs; *General Wills*, *Joſ. Banks, Eſq*;
Bridgwater; Geo. Doddington, Eſq; Tho. Palmer, Eſq;
New Sarum; Anth. Duncomb, Eſq; * Francis Kenton, Eſq;
Old Sarum; *Thomas Pitt, Eſq*; Robert Pitt, Eſq;
Wilton; *Lord Londonderry*, * *Robert Herbert, Eſq*;
Hindon; * *Henry Coker, Eſq*; * —— *Grey, Eſq*;
Heytsbury; * [illegible] Eſq; Edward Ash, Eſq;
Minehead; Hon. —— [illegible] Eſq; * —— [illegible] Eſq;
Great Bedwin; * Robt. Bruce Eſq; Chas. Longueville Eſq;
Lymington; *Lord Henry Powlet*, * *Paul Burrard Eſq*;
Newport, *Iſle of Wight*; *Anth. Morgan Eſq*; [illegible]
Taunton; *James Smith Eſq*; * *John Trenchard Eſq*;
Southampton Town; Tho. Lewis Eſq; * —— [illegible] Eſq;
Stamford; * [illegible] Cecil Eſq; Charles Bertie Eſq;
Bath; George Wade Eſq; John Codrington Eſq;
Wincheſter; Lord William Powlet, George Bridges Eſq;
Weymouth; * Sir James Thornhill Kt. William Betts Eſq;
Melcomb Regis; * John Ward Eſq; * Tho. Pearce Eſq;
Lyme; John Burridge Eſq; Henry Holt Henly Eſq;
Andover; James Brudenell Eſq; William Guidott Eſq;
Whitchurch; Tho. Vernon Eſq; John Conduit Eſq;
Ludgerſhall; Gen. Webb; * Capt. Borlace Webb.
Reading; * Anthony Blagrave Eſq; * Clement Kent Eſq;
Milborn Port; [illegible] Eſq; * [illegible] Eſq;
Helſton; * —— [illegible] Eſq; * —— Moore Eſq;
Steyning; Gen. Pepper, * John Gumley Eſq;
Colcheſter; *Sir Tho. Webſter*, * Capt. [illegible]
Litchfield; *Walter Chetwynd Eſq*; * *Richard Plummer Eſq*;

Sudbury; * —— *Knight Eſq*; * *Col. Wyndham.*
Canterbury; *Sir Tho. Hales Bar.* * —— *Mills Eſq*;
Weſtminſter; Archibald Hutcheſon, * John Cotton, Eſq;
N. B. In our laſt, [illegible] the Alteration before the Earl of [illegible] ford, and [illegible] before Edward Harriſon Eſq;

Chriſtned Males 187. Females 161. In all 348.
Buried Males 286. Females 275. In all 561.
Increaſed in the Burials this Week 55.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHereas one Mrs. Harvey, a tall, thin Woman of above 70 Years of Age, very weak in Body, [illegible] Wife, having on a black and white Crape Gown, a [illegible] white Apron, and plain Muslin Head-Cloths, went [illegible] on Wedneſday the 21ſt of this Inſtant: This is to deſire all Perſons that ſhall meet with her or know where ſhe is [illegible] the Park, [illegible] be ſend [illegible] to the ſaid Place, and they ſhall have a reaſonable Satisfaction for their Trouble.

Juſt publiſh'd,

LOng Livers: A curious Hiſtory of ſuch Perſons of both Sexes who have liv'd ſeveral Ages, and grown young again: with the rare Secret of Rejuvenescency [illegible] and a great many approv'd and invaluable Rules to prolong Life; as alſo how to prepare the Univerſal Medicine. Moſt humbly dedicated to the Grand Maſter, Wardens and Brethren, of the moſt Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free Maſons. By Eugenius Philalethes, F. R. S. Author of the Treatiſe of the [illegible]. Printed for James Holland, at the Bible and Ball in St. Paul's Church-yard, and L. Stokoe at Charing-Croſs, 1722.

Juſt publiſhed,

1. The Reaſonable Communicant: Or, an Explanation of the Doctrine of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in all its Parts, from the Communion Service. By J. [illegible] Eighth Edition.

2. The Principles and Duties of Chriſtianity: being a further Inſtruction for [illegible] Confirmation. By Thomas Lord Biſhop of Sodor and Man. The 2d Edition.

3. The [illegible] of true Devotion, in relation to the Mind, as well as [illegible] of Religion. By [illegible] Eſq; The 5th Edition.

4. Dr. [illegible]'s Principles and Duties of the Chriſtian Religion conſidered and explained. His Wedding [illegible] and his Collection of [illegible] Prayers.

5. The Life and Character of James Bonnell, Eſq; [illegible] Holy Goſpels.

All ſold by J. Downing, in Bartholomew-Cloſe, [illegible]

*** The Place-Houſe, in [illegible], Surrey, near the Downs, to be Lett, containing a Dining Room, Hall, [illegible] and two Kitchins on the Firſt Floor, Ten Chambers on the Second Floor, [illegible] Barn, Coach Houſe, and Stabling for Ten Horſes, with or without Nine Acres of Meadowing, being very commodious for any Family; will Lett half of it, if it is deſired. Enquire of Mr. [illegible], or of Mr. William Tooke, [illegible] in [illegible] Lane.

*** At Cookham, within Two Miles of Maidenhead, Three of Great-Marlow, Six of Windſor, is to be Lett or Sold, a good Brick Houſe, fit for a large Family, with Orchards, Gardens, Barn, and Stable, and other Conveniencies. Enquire of Mr. [illegible], at the Corner of Queen-ſtreet, Drury-Lane, or at Mr. [illegible]'s at Cookham, aforeſaid.

GAMALIEL VOYCE, in Whale-bone Court at the lower end of Bartholomew Lane, [illegible] near the Royal-Exchange, [illegible] ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the moſt exact Manner, which are ſo fixed and ſo [illegible] that they may be taken out and put in again by the Perſons themſelves, and not to be diſcern'd from the Natural; they not only preſerve the Speech, but alſo faſten the Teeth next to them from looſening or falling out; [illegible] while the [illegible] [illegible] with ſucceſs the loſs of natural Teeth.

N. B. Any Perſon may have Whale-bone at the ſaid Place.

NO 39. Mr. —— B. a young Gentleman, who had been for a long Time troubled with WORMS, [illegible] JOHN MOORE, Apothecary, at the Peſtle and Mortar in Abchurch-Lane, in Lombard-ſtreet, and by taking my WORM [illegible] has lately brought away a large WORM five Yards long. The Gentleman's Name I have not obtain'd the Liberty to publiſh; but the many CONSIDERABLE CURES of [illegible] I have performed, of which I have authentick Teſtimonials, will, I think, leave no room to doubt of the Verity of this.

SQUIRE's *original Grand Elixir*,

*** Which for theſe many Years paſt, has acquir'd ſo much Fame, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but alſo in foreign Parts, viz. the Weſt-Indies, Spain and Portugal, &c. [illegible] by John Young [illegible] and may be had at [illegible] London, at Stephen Chambers, in [illegible] Alley near the Royal Exchange, and in many other Places in Town and Country, as more fully appears by the printed Directions given with the Bottles, [illegible] at 1s. 3s. 6d. and 2s. 4d. per Bottle. And good Allowance to thoſe that take Quantities.

Vivifying Drops for BARRENNESS in Women, and Imbecility in Men, [illegible]

INcomparable Drops for the Palſey, which infallibly cure that Diſtemper, [illegible] Sold only at [illegible]

The

The famous Golden ESSENCE for the Hair of the Head and Periwigs, …

[illegible]

An ... ELIXIR for Worms in Children.

[illegible]

An Infallible Cure for the STONE and GRAVEL.

[illegible]

LUCERNA LUCIS, or LAMP of LIGHT.

For Cure and Prevention of Blindneſs.

[illegible]

… FEMALE SEX.

THE ...

[illegible]

Help for RUPTURES.

[illegible]

A ... Merchant or other Gentleman, may be accommodated ...

[illegible]

An infallible Remedy for broken-winded Horſes.

[illegible]

A perfect and ſpeedy Cure for the Scurvy, by one ...

[illegible]

This Medicine is compoſed of the richeſt and ...

[illegible]

The Chymical Liquor for the Hair.

WHICH ... changes ... Hair of any ...

[illegible]

Arcanum Lithontripticum.

*** The Sovereign Stone for diſſolving the STONE ...

[illegible]

AT the ... Warehouſe at the Black Boy ...

[illegible]

THE Incomparable Powder for cleaning the Teeth ...

[illegible]

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